

have been residents of this region for more than ten years without their presence being noticed. There are more observers of birds here than there were forty years ago, and the least reliable of these would hardly be mistaken in identifying a Starling, especially if it was seen during the colder months.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

The Capture of the Red-eyed Cowbird in Arizona.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I report the capture of an adult male of *Tangavius aeneus involucratus* from near Tucson, Ariz. As far as I have learned, this bird has hitherto been found only in Texas and eastern and southern Mexico. However, it is certainly more than an accidental visitor here. I have seen it for over a month (from April 11 to May 21). A few days ago I noted two males courting a female. They held their heads up very high, as all cowbirds do, but followed each other around very sedately. The males took turns in driving the other a short distance away, and following the female. Yesterday a male, before a female, went through contortions similar to those frequently preformed by the domestic gobbler. Resting on his tarsi, with wings and tail spread and ruff raised, he quivered very noticeably. The slight movement of the wings slowly raised him, still trembling, some six feet above the female, where he paused a moment, a droll sight, and then sank slowly down beside his would-be mate, apparently quite exhausted by the violent, unusual exercise. The song is an even more pleasing combination of squeaks than that of the common cowbird. I have heard it only from solitary males in trees.

Whether these birds crossed New Mexico, or whether they came up the west coast of Mexico, is a question. At any rate they are far out of their supposed range. The specimen is in the University of Arizona Museum.—S. S. VISHER, *Carnegie Laboratory, Tucson, Ariz.*

The Present Status of the Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) near Portland, Maine.—In 1882, in his 'Catalogue of Birds Found in the Vicinity of Portland, Maine,' Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown stated that this bird was a rare summer resident, oftenest seen in migrations. The extreme dates then given were April 22 and Nov. 3.

To-day the conditions are decidedly different, and while the increase of which I shall speak seems to have been somewhat general in the southwest quarter of the State, I shall confine my remarks strictly to the section embraced in Mr. Brown's paper of 1882, viz., the vicinity of Portland. I had been collecting several seasons in fields in which the bird is now regularly seen in some numbers without meeting a specimen until 1891, when I found and collected a lone specimen at Westbrook. In August of the same year, in fields I had regularly visited in the adjoining town of Gorham, two small flocks, one of five, and one of eight birds, were seen. From that time to the present, May, 1909, there has been a slow but positive increase and dispersal of the birds through the section. They are not only rather plentiful in certain Westbrook and Gorham fields, but are to be found in several

places in the very outskirts of the city of Portland, and also in Falmouth and Scarborough.

The earliest date on which I have noted the bird's occurrence in spring is March 27. They have frequently shown a tendency to remain late in fall, having been recorded in November several years, in December twice, and in January once, in Westbrook. The winter just passed, 1908-09, a small flock actually wintered on the marshes back of Pine Point Beach in Scarborough, where they were watched with great interest by Mr. Walker, agent of the Pine Point R. R. station.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Maine.*

Another Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) at Westbrook, Maine.— On February 14, 1909, in a garden in the outskirts of Saccorappa village, Westbrook, I collected an adult male Hoary Redpoll. It was accompanied at the time by another bird, which I believe to have been of the same form, but this was not positively determined. Two and three birds had been visiting the place for several days previous to the capture, and I had become positive that one at least was a Hoary Redpoll, undoubtedly the one secured.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Maine.*

Late Records for Siskins in Chester County, Pa.— April 24, 1909. To-day I watched 7 Pine Siskins, *Spinus pinus*, for several minutes as they were feeding out on the twigs of some young apple-trees close to our lawn. They were extremely active and gentle, and confiding as usual, so that I was frequently within less than fifteen feet of some of them. I find in 'Cassinia' for 1904, Mr. Keim noted them at Bristol, Pa., 20 miles north of Philadelphia, on April 24, 1904, and in the same journal for 1902 are the following later New Jersey records, the last one being from considerably farther south than my home: At Plainfield, April 26 to May 11 (Miller); at Moorestown, April 28 to May 5 (Mickle); at Bridgeton, May 10 (Rhoads and Stone).

April 30, 1909. At noon to-day I saw 10 or 12 Siskins busily gleaning on one of the large Norway firs on our lawn. They remained till scared away by a passing trolley car.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

The Third Specimen of the Summer Tanager for Canada.— On May 7, while Messrs. J. S. Wallace and B. H. Swales were searching the end of Point Pelee for migrants, Mr. Wallace found a female summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) sitting quietly on a tangle of grape vines growing over some low trees. The bird was immediately shot and is now in the collection of Mr. P. A. Taverner, Detroit. Two other specimens have occurred in Ontario,—one seen near Hamilton in May, 1885 (McIlwraith, *Birds of Ontario*, p. 335), the other taken near Toronto in May, 1890, and now in the National Collection of the Geological Survey of Canada.

From the same locality I received in mid April a male Mockingbird which had been taken by Mr. Albert Gardiner. This is the second specimen of